Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1824. [NO. 381.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary

For Sale, or Lease,

[illegible] a commodious [illegible]ms, a tract [illegible] well timbered LAND, situate on the [illegible] side of the north east branch of the Cape [illegible] on the south-west side of Holly Shel[illegible] (both navigable for boats of burden,) in [illegible] county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, [illegible].

For the abovementioned tract of Land is not in[illegible] quality, to any in the state, being a luxu[illegible] rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the pro[illegible]rence, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and [illegible] is capable of being made rich meadow [illegible] proper cultivation, and a considerable part of [illegible] and well fitted for the culture of [illegible] and small grain of every kind, as the [illegible] known culture proves, as it produces, in [illegible] equal to any land of the same quality in the [illegible] indeed the whole tract is susceptible of being [illegible] immense value, by industry and good hus[illegible] for its uncommonly well watered, and [illegible] the most valuable white and red oak, [illegible] and other valuable timber; all [illegible] superior quality, and capable of furnish[illegible] inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, [illegible] boards, and naval stores, peculiarly [illegible] to the West India markets, to which [illegible] advantage from the river bank by Wilming[illegible], from which it is distant but 28 miles, and by [illegible] there is a safe and bold navigation, as well to [illegible] the east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly [illegible] creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. [illegible] there is not in the state a tract of land com[illegible] more advantages for a trade with the West [illegible] than this does; or, indeed, with any other [illegible], or market, where lumber of every descrip[illegible] and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and [illegible] others can be made with a trifling expence of [illegible] labor, and adjacent to it, there are three [illegible] valuable saw mills, some of which *have made* [illegible] *and scantlings, &c. from timber got on this* [illegible] So that it enjoys every facility that can be [illegible] desired for manufacturing the timber into [illegible] to market, and a market can always be [illegible] Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the [illegible] necessary should decline shipping on their [illegible] to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or [illegible] without viewing the land, a further description [illegible] deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, [illegible] respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq [illegible] of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, [illegible] Deputy Surveyor of the said county, and to the [illegible] Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a [illegible] of the situation of the lands, and to the [illegible]'s office in the county of New Hanover, and [illegible] Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for a [illegible]ledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who [illegible] ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat [illegible] the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, [illegible] is scarcely necessary to observe that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of having an immense fortune to the purchaser [illegible] requiring only common prudence, industry and [illegible] management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful devastation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or destruction on the said tract of land, or on the timber [illegible] will be prosecuted with every rigor the law [illegible]. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail. JOHN D. DELACY.

Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker

N. B. To save trouble, the price of the whole [illegible],000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 [illegible] first 5 years without interest.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12. 18*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has erected a machine for the purpose of making shingles, at Mr. Daniel McNeil's Mills, [illegible] River, which will (it's own operation, make [illegible] shingles at the rate of 3,500 a day, all ready for lay[illegible], being all of the same length, width and thickness perfectly straight on both edges, and of a true [illegible] cut to point, without injuring the wood [illegible] the least in its operation, all who feel desirous to [illegible] themselves by demonstration, can, by calling [illegible] Mills, 12 miles from Fayetteville. The labor necessary for operating said machine is very trifling, [illegible] at all fatiguing. The great ease and facility [illegible] making this valuable and useful kind of lumber in this way supercedes the necessity of any further recommendation than its own performance and the [illegible] it produces, both of which it is believed will bear the most strict scrutiny and thorough investigation. He can put several more in operation, at a short notice—they may be operated by horse [illegible] or water, requiring power equal to the draft of a [illegible]. The right to the above machine is secured to the inventors according to law.

ABNER SANBORN,
Agent for the patentees.

Fayetteville, August 25, 1824.

☞ For further information enquire of Mr. David Smith, Mercer st. Fayetteville.—378tf.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 6th inst. two negro slaves belonging to the estate of William [illegible], deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty conformably to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, or [illegible] sum in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goal so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners.

The following is a description of these slaves:—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, [illegible] and shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. [illegible] his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about [illegible] yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Fener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annex'd

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the Stock held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty shares will be received by John Crusoe, Esq Treasurer. ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres'dt.*

July 7, 1824.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Petisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline,
Domestic Caroline, } PLAIDS
And Tartan
Cashmere,
Merino, Printed, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
and Cassimere
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and stripe } SILKS
Do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Buckskin,
York Tan,
and Silk
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4 and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, } MUSLINS.
Mull and Book
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira,
Teneriffe, and } WINES.
Vin de Grave,
Cognac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 casks Cut Nails and Brads to wit:

3d 4d. 5d 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes.—*Also*,

6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6 1824.—32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia.

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale by DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3. 1824.—52tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 14. 1824. 58

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31, 1824. 56*f.*

100 Hhds. Prime Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, Sept 9, 1824—79tf.

BRANDY, &c.

5 Pipes very superior Cognac Brandy (Seignettes brand) just received and for sale by,
O. P. STARK.

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore.

Philadelphia and New-York, to suits to suit purchasers, for sale and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased

By O. P. S.

August 16, 1824 - 76tf

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,
Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices*. Among which are

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts } SILKS,
Levantine
Green Florence
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices*.

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *Good bargains.*—56*

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formely Donaldson & M'Millan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand, an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

Just received and for sale, several neat, light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes with extra castings.

June, 1824—67tf C. & P. MALLETT.

Received, by the last arrivals.

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

65 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4. 1824.—74*

FOR SALE,

Drafts on New-York and Philadelphia at sight, and United States' Bank Notes.

Apply to
JAMES DONALDSON or to
MARTIN MACPHERSON Sen.

11th Augst. 1824

THE NEW RETREAT,

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Establishment is now well furnished with all kinds of Confectionary, Cordials, &c. He has also employed a first rate Confectioner, and feels full confidence in his abilities to furnish every article in the above line. His bar will at all times be furnished with the best liquors, & he has private rooms for the accommodation of those who may desire it. He hopes by his attention to the above business to accommodate his former customers in a more agreeable manner than his opportunities would heretofore admit of; and those who may think proper to tender him with their future custom, he hopes will not feel desirous of discontinuing their visits.

Country dealers are, also, respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All the above articles will be sold wholesale and retail, on the most accommodating terms for cash.

B. S. BURNS

Fayetteville, September 9—379tf

Valuable Plantation in Bladen for Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 24th November next, pursuant to the last will and testament of Peter A. Tarbe, deceased, the subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, at PUBLIC AUCTION, that valuable PLANTATION, in Bladen county, known by the name of Prospect Hall, (formerly Lelersted's, and now belonging to the estate of the late Peter A. Tarbe, Esq.) situated on the west side, and adjoining the north west branch of Cape Fear river, nineteen miles below Fayetteville, and the same distance above Elizabethtown, containing in all about two thousand acres.

This seat, in goodness of soil, salubrity, elegance of situation and buildings, is inferior to few in the state. It consists of two dwelling houses, two kitchens, two barns, a stable, carriage house, blacksmith shop, & a saw mill at a short distance from the river. The creek affording two mill seats, besides being about three miles from Big Swamp, whose waters may be brought by a ditch to supply any machinery that may be established. A liberal credit will be allowed, the security for the payment being perfectly satisfactory.

At the same time and place, will be sold, a considerable stock of cattle, among which, are several pairs of well broken oxen, also horses, sheep and hogs; farming utensils, saw mill tools, blacksmith tools, &c. and other chattel property. The lands may be viewed at any time previous to the sale, by application to Mr. Robert Johnston, residing at the Plantation. Further terms will be made known at the sale.

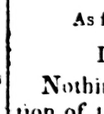
P. I TILLINGHAST,
Executor of P. A. Tarbe.

September 4, 1824—11t 89.

Land for Sale.

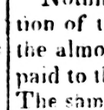
THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome



Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

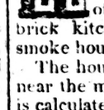


A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq

WILLIAM L. HAYES

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

Houses and Stores to be Rented.



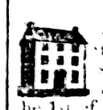
TO be rented, the BRICK HOUSE, near Mr. Eccles's mill, consisting of 2 stores (with fire places) 16 rooms (14 of them are large and with fire places,) a brick kitchen, 3 cellars, a ware house, wood and smoke houses, a pump of water in the yard, &c. &c.

The house is situated in the centre of the town, near the market; and being roomy and commodious; is calculated either for a large store and family, or for a public house, having been rented many years for that purpose.

For terms which will be moderate, apply to Mrs. Perry.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9 1824—379tf

TO RENT.



A comfortable Dwelling House and large convenient lot on Hillsboro' street, with all the out House appertaining to the same. Possession given on the 1st of October next.

HENRY W. AYER, *Agent for the owners.*

Fayetteville Sept. 6th 1824

HUMOUR.

This is a practice
As full of labour as a wise man's art.

INTERNAL WORLDS.

Nothing furnishes a stronger illustration of the superficial taste of men, than the almost exclusive attention they have paid to the external surface of the globe. The same willingness to be blinded by the outside appearance, which obtains in the details of manners and character has exerted a much more pernicious effect on the general regard men have bestowed upon the earth they inhabit. One is fatigued with the mass of travels to explore its unknown regions, of voyages to discover its distant seas. Not an arrogant mountain, that towers upward, but has been measured; nor an indenture on the coast, by the name of an ocean, a mine, or a valley but has been fathomed, descended, and traversed till one is weary of this superficial pains-taking. All the while the honest solid interior, the root and heart and kernel, the marrow and pith, the sacred penetralia of our globe have remained worse than unexplored.

We say, 'worse than unexplored,' because if men had confined themselves to a total neglect of these regions, much as we should have derided their folly, for travelling round and round so fair an abode without venturing bravely into it, we could have accused them of nothing worse than insensibility. It is a matter, which admits of no disguise to the diligent student of antiquity, or the observer of popular belief, that the conduct of men toward these interior regions has not rested here. And without trying to soften what after all must be confessed and hurried over as well as it can, it is a fact too notorious to be concealed, that the ancients from some primitive pique against the *internals*, early contrived to get the *t* in the name of the latter changed into an *f*; and to propagate the idea, that the centre of the earth was actually the *location* of a spot, which we desire not to mention 'to the ears polite' of the public. This seems to have produced an awkward feeling in men's minds, about visiting these abodes; and as the same insidious geographers were careful to lay down the entrance to them either in some pestiferous grotto or flaming crater, the persons best inclined by temper and taste to gravitate to the centre have either been wholly deterred, or gone about it with great tardiness of spirit. One of the most distinguished explorers of ancient times, indeed, found courage to undertake the excursion, by the virtue of a branch of gold, which he had the good fortune to find growing near the avenue; and if any thing would be attractive enough to enlist imitators of the experiment, we think it would be to have the entrance, through forests equally promising. We find no mention in Michaux, however, of a fungus of this kind, on any of our forest trees; and a late distinguished prince, the unfortunate emperor of Hayti, appears to have placed his hopes for the discovery of the internal regions (we make a matter of conscience to restore the *t*) on an attraction the same, to be sure, in principle, but different in form; for it is the only [illegible] hegm, as far as we are acquainted, preserved of this monarch, that 'if there were a bag of coffee in the mouth of ——, there would be two Americans after it.'

To do men justice, it must be acknowledged after all, that this their conduct has not proceeded from an abstract aversion to having the lower regions explored. On the contrary, they have shown themselves more disinterested on this head, than on most others. Backward as they have been to undertake the expedition themselves, there is none on which they are so ready to set out their neighbors; and if polite wishes and friendly intimations could carry one thither, there are not many parts of the upper regions, which would be more frequented than the lower. But it seems to have but little effect; and people stand complimenting each other, like over polite folks at a door, neither being willing to take the first step, and each bowing his friend heartily onward.

We confess that we have always thought this prejudice against the interior unreasonable, and wholly unauthorized by analogy—the best guide we can have in the want of positive information. The works of nature, the more they are studied, are found to exhibit a certain beautiful harmony, on which we have a right to proceed in regard to what is unknown. There are so few productions of nature, which fall beneath our inspection, of which the outside is not the least valuable part, that we find it hard to believe that she has lavished all her resources on the exterior of the great globe itself; and condemned the main mass of it to a base and inanimate stratification, or to a hopeless chaos. In general, that which is good for much, whether in the unorganized, the vegetable, animal, or intellectual world, carries its merit within; and external beauties and superficial merits are proverbially transitory and worthless; either found to be unattended with inferior worth, or at any rate far less permanent, and liable to rust, mildew, and decay. If you would have a fixed and permanent scarlet dye, you must seek out some unpromising mineral oxyde, or grind up a poor worm from a foreign coast; while that which you find on the leaves of the tulip, on a beautiful cheek, or the evening sky is gone almost before you can notice it. Messrs Perkins, Fairmin, and Heath, nay Messrs Murray, Draper, & Co. have an ingenious machine, by the aid of which, and a productive paper mill, they can make money almost as fast as a woman of fashion can spend it; such beautiful money too, that our brethren in the west have already borrowed a million or two of it from one bank, *'without the demand being half satisfied:'* nay, have even given a premium for the new bills over the old, as we ourselves, in our earlier days, remember to have entertained a strong prejudice in favor of a bright cent. So rapid too is the operation of this wonder working machine, that what was hemp and flax yesterday, and linen and rags, and money to day, too often brings you down to rags tomorrow, and not perhaps quite so often as it might, to hemp again, the day after. This is superficial money, while the true, interior, substantial coin must be dug deep out of a dreary mine, amidst the rushing of subterranean waters, and the toiling of ponderous engines, and be beaten, and roasted, and smelted, and coined, and milled out of rough, unseemly ores; and after all is but a white or yellow counter, with an ugly Spanish nose upon it, while the other money is covered with ships, and eagles, and lions, and goddesses, as gay as the pantheon.

N. A. Review, July, 1821.

"Be easy," said a rich invalid to his son-in-law, who was every hour perplexing him with complaints of his wife's misbehaviour. "Be easy I say; as her behaviour is very blameable, I will alter my will, and cut her off with a shilling." He heard no more of his daughter's failings.

Short Commons.—At a shop window in the strand, there appears the following notice: "Wanted *two* apprentices, who shall be treated as *one* of the family."!!

A sea officer was prevailed on, for once to go with a friend to a certain assembly. When he arrived the first thing that struck the son of Neptune, was the prayer, in which the noisy orator, with foaming vociferation, and the countenance of a fury, set forth himself and his congregation as the vilest of sinners, and that in such opprobrious terms, as induced the honest tar (convinced by the earnest manner of the preacher that all he said was literally true) to whisper to his companion, "*Jack, d'ye hear what scoundrels we are among, let's get off before the roof comes down upon their heads.*"

INTELLIGENCE.

—— I sit, surveying anxiously
The globe and its concerns.
It turns submitted to my view, turns round
With all its generations—I beheld
The tumult, and report it. COWPER.

DEATH OF ITURBIDE.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Hill, of the schr. Superior, at Soto La Marina, dated, July 24.

"On the 19th, at 4 o'clock A. M. before day light, he was executed at the head of the army. They say he died boldly, having previously made a long speech *in favor of the government, exhorting the troops to be obedient and attentive to their duty.* All his suit are detained under a strong guard, and it is reported they will suffer the same punishment as the Emperor. The widow has expressed a wish to return to London and bring the rest of her children, six in number, along with her to this country.

Capt. H. adds, that the brig Swift, which brought Iturbide out, had that morning sailed for New Orleans or Havanna; and that it was well she did, for 50 soldiers arrived immediately afterwards to take possession of her.

Smyrna, June 21, 1824.—"In politicks I have nothing important to notice since my last, expecting that the Capt. Pacha has been collecting together a very heavy force. A frigate and some smaller vessels have just sailed from *Smyrna* with troops. About a dozen Greeks were shot by them before they embarked. He has avowed his intention of immediately attacking *Ipsara*.—I fear if he does he will overwhelm them.—He has about 100 ships; among which are 40 heavy frigates. He has also about 40,000 land troops on board. The Ipsariots have only about 6,000 men to oppose them; but they are brave, and if the Albanians who are among them, are faithful, there will be a severe battle. They have shut up their wives and children on the top of a mountain under guard of 200 foreign troops, with orders to massacre them if they find the Turks gaining ground. Upon hearing the intention of the Capt. Pacha they repaired to Church, where a prayer was offered up to the Almighty that they might be successful in repelling their invaders: after which they kissed each other, and swore fidelity. The Greek Bishop, it is said, *gave one of the most eloquent exhortations upon the event ever heard, and ended with blessing them and administering the sacrament.* I fear they cannot resist the Pacha whose force is so very great, and these Islanders can expect no foreign aid."

Contraband Trade.—The smuggling business is carried on in Canada to such a ruinous extent as appears almost incredible.—Fears are entertained by some, that if any more adventurers embarked in it, it will soon be over done. It is supposed by persons acquainted with the population of Canada, and with the probable consumption of the single article of *Tea, that sixteen thousand pounds* are annually smuggled into it? By this procedure government is swindled out of a handsome revenue—shipping merchants of their commissions—and the morals of the people weakened or destroyed.

Upper Canada is regularly supplied with Goods smuggled from the U. States and though seizures are frequent and attended with immense losses, yet the business is found so profitable as to afford an occasional sacrifice.

A letter from Havanna of the 27th ult. states that Lieut. RODRIGUEZ, an officer of dragoons and a young man who was very popular with the troops, had on the 25th, when at Matanzas at the head of a detachment of 12 men, cried out in the public streets for the restoration of the Constitution. No one however joined his party in this cry, nor opposed his progress through the streets. The party then proceeded to a place 4 miles from Matanzas, where they raised the same cry, but gained no addition to their force, and proceeded farther into the interior. In the mean time information of this circumstance was forwarded to Governor VIVES, who immediately dispatched an armed force in pursuit of the party.

NEW COTTON.—Three loads of new Cotton were sold in the Savannah market last week, for fourteen cents per pound.

At the last dates from New Orleans, viz: about the first of the month of August, a load of cotton of the present year's crop had already been brought to market; and we remark that a waggon-load of cotton of the present crop was brought to the warehouses at Hamburg (S. C.) on the 17th of the month. In the latter case, the arrival was a month earlier in the season than was ever known before.

A load of Cotton of this year's crop, was purchased in Camden, S. C. the 31st of August, from the extreme part of York District.

Hartford, (Con.) Sept. 14.

Poisonous Mushrooms.—A distressing occurrence took place in the family of Mr. George Barnard, of this city, during the last week, which we hope will operate as a caution to those who are in the *habit of eating mushrooms.* A quantity of this vegetable had been prepared for breakfast, of which they all partook. Two of the family were soon after seized with violent illness, and a son of Mr. Frederick Seymour, an inmate, about 14 years of age, expired on the second day. One of the children of Mr. B. is now dangerously sick. The species of plant used in this instance is denominated the *white mushroom*, which is said to be a deadly poison. Indeed, so deleterious were its effects, that a cat, which subsequently licked the platter on which it had been served up, expired in a short time after.

From Portugal.—Lisbon letters to 20th July intimate, that affairs there were in a very feverish state; that another insurrection was expected, and that the crown of King JOHN rested very loosely on his weak head.—The large standing army employed in Portugal is said to be composed of inflammatory materials, and have sufficient strength to put down and set up whomsoever they choose.

A letter from Natchez, dated August 10, says—We scarcely ever heard before this summer, of such a thing in this country, as death by a stroke of the sun, but for the last six weeks, there has not been less than one every week. Negroes, on farms that have been in the country twenty four years, have fallen instantly, and died in a few hours. It is said, not to be owing to the heat of the sun, as our thermometer has not ranged higher in the shade than 94 degrees.

Rapid Travelling.—A gentleman left Northampton, Mass. on Monday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrived in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, at 6, a distance of 250 miles in 38 hours.

The London Star says—the Mayor of Havre has published a long letter, denying the statements that had been published as to the enthusiasm with which the Marquis de La Fayette was received, on arriving there to embark for the United States.

We understand that the suspension of allowances to the Spanish exiles formed part of the deliberations of a cabinet council last week: but we are glad to hear that it has been determined to continue them.

Illinois. The majority of Mr. Cook over Mr. Bond, who opposed his re-election to the House of Representatives, is from 2000 to 3000 votes; and the majority against the proposed convention for revising the constitution, is from 1200 to 1500.

It is stated in a Boston paper that 100,000 well furnished troops could be assembled in that city in less than a week.

'THE MURDERERS OF CRAWFORD.'

This head of an article of news, which we find in the papers received by every mail, has so often startled us, that we have a charitable disposition to save our readers from the same unpleasant sensation—Mr. Crawford, an American traveller in Mexico, was, some time time ago, murdered. Two banditti lately confessed, before their execution, that they were the perpetrators of the deed. This fact relieves us from the apprehension naturally excited by the notice, above quoted.—Our distinguished fellow-citizen, WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD has not been murdered in Mexico; but, we regret to say, he has been *morally* murdered in the U. States, in the very circle of his professed friends; by the licentiousness and intolerance of his presses in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, &c.—By refinement of cruelty beyond that of an experimental Surgeon, they have arrested the progress of bodily disease, only to torture him with their fulsome praise of himself, and their angry abuse of his rivals.—Mr. William H. Crawford is living; and we hope will live, to afford the American people, an instructive example, of the philosophic patience with which a citizen of our republic can bear the disappointment of his ambitious hopes, and the decorum with which he can yield to the adverse verdict of *the people!*—*Balt. Morn. Chron.*

The Haytian Emigration Society at New-York, have chartered the Ship Concordia, Captain Bailey, about 400 tons burthen, to proceed to Hayti, with a full compliment of emigrants already engaged. She will sail the first week in October, with 160 passengers.

THE NATIONAL GUEST.

We'll search the earth, and search the sea,
To cull a gallant wreath for thee.

At the request of the Richmond Committee, *Chief Justice* Marshall has undertaken to prepare and deliver an address to Gen. La Fayette, on his arrival at the Metropolis of Virginia. The Governor of the Commonwealth has tendered to the Committee the use of apartments in the Government House for the accommodation of the General, during his visit there; and the Committee have invited the venerable Ex-Presidents Jefferson and Madison to meet the General a Richmond They have also been invited to honor the celebration at Yorktown with their presence. Thus our fellow citizens, south as well as north, study to render to the illustrious Guest every honor compatible with self-respect.—*Nat. Int.*

Among the many highly interesting and intellectual displays of good taste and good feeling which are so honorable to the Nation on the arrival of its Guest, we would select the following:—Gen. La Fayette visited the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, where in the principal teacher, he recognized Le Clerc, the pupil of the Abbe Sicard. The pupils, to the number of fifty or sixty, were drawn up in two ranks, and the General passed between them. They all at once made the most impressive sign of gratitude, and pressing their hands on their hearts, exhibited a Legend with these words,—"What the Nation SPEAKS—we FEEL.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Memoirs of La Fayette, by Gen. Holstein.—We last evening sat down to a publication with this title, which was issued from the bookstore of Mr. Wiley in Wall street, on Monday morning, consisting of upwards of three hundred pages. We have just finished its perusal, and without any hesitation, declare that we never read any similar compilation with more intense interest and livelier pleasure. It creates a feeling in the reader from the commencement, which increases progressively as he goes on through the volume. Deserved as we may suppose are the attentions, the applauses, nay, the adulations which the *Nation's Guest* is now receiving from all ranks and degrees in this country, and much as all are disposed to allow them to be his due, it is not until you are made acquainted with the striking particulars of his eventful life, which are in this book with such fidelity set forth, that you are sensible that they are no more than justly fall to his share. Societies and individuals in all parts of the country so vie with each other in their endeavors to express their esteem and their gratitude, that it might almost be supposed to turn the brain of any man; and perhaps it would of any other than him who is now the object of them; but it appears from the pages before us, that a national enthusiasm in his favor is no novelty to him. In 1780, when he returned from France, he was received in every place thro' which he passed with public tumultuous expressions of joy from the crowds who flocked from all parts to welcome him; and in his own country, when he arrived there a second time in 1801, the same marks of enthusiasm followed his steps, wherever he appeared; crowds were attracted round him crying out "Long live La Fayette!" Even royalty itself publicly caressed him both in France and Prussia. No man that ever lived shared more largely in the bounty of national applause or more deserved it.—And equally true it is, and lamentable as true, no man ever drank deeper of the cup of misery and sorrow than he did for upwards of 4 years in the dungeons of Olmutz. *Make much of him Americans, for all you can do and all you can say will come short of his deserts and of the gratitude you owe him.* His blood has been spilt in your cause, his princely fortune has been expended to aid you in your necessities; he has offered himself and all that was dear to him to aid you in your great and glorious struggle for freedom, and by his aid you have obtained it.—We trust the national gratitude will not be suffered to evaporate in empty verbal applauses alone. If you have any doubt, reader, of the extent of your obligations to your benefactor, procure and peruse without delay the interesting memoirs mentioned at the head of this article.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE was in Boston, in 1795, supported by Washington's private purse, and entered Cambridge College; afterwards, he served with honor in France, as an officer under Bonaparte.

The Portsmouth Journal says, in reply to a correspondent who wishes to know the whole name of Gen. La Fayette, we answer,—*Marie Paul Joseph Roch Yves Gilbert Mottiers De La Fayette.*

GEN. LA FAYETTE travels rapidly, quite a la Napoleon; relays of horses are provided for every ten miles; he went over thirty miles on Friday in 3 hours, and was to reach New Haven on the Evening of the first day.

Whilst General La Fayette was receiving visits at New York, an elderly Carman in his frock, applied for admittance, and was refused. He declared he would not go out of the room without speaking to the General, and at length got into the room. Waiting a favorable moment, he went up to the General, and opening the breast of his frock, asked if he knew him. The General recognized him, called him by name, and extending his hand, said, "Yes, you assisted me off the field of battle, when wounded."

Note from Madame Campan's history of Maria Antoinette—page 136—

Where is the following exact outline of his character as portrayed by that Queen in her own hand writing.

——————Why talk of youth
When all the ripe experience of the old
Lives with him? In his schemes profound and cool
He acts with wise precaution, *and reserves*
For times of action his impetuous fire.
To guard the camp—to scale the leaguered wall,
Or dare the hottest of the fight, are toils
That suit the impetuous bearing of his youth?
Yet like the grey haired veteran he can shun
The field of peril. Still before my eyes—
I place his bright example, for I love
His lofty courage and his prudent thoughts,
Gifted like him, a Warrior has no age.

The above was written after the General's return to France.

I often found pleasure, while standing a little off from the crowd, to observe the manners of the poor inhabitants, and their actions often bespoke the highest pleasure at the General's visit. When one of them had approached and shaken the General by the hand, it would frequently happen that he would immediately mix with his neighbors who had not yet obtained that honor, and exhibit the most excessive joy, boasting to his associates that he had been noticed by 'a real old general,' and felt the gripe of "one of your true Revolutionaries"—And they would ask—He's a plaguy clever looking old fellow, an't he?" "He is I can tell ye." He looks like old Deacon Howe—only his nose an't so red." "Do you know the reason?" "I guess he never drank so much toddy"—and then for a shout.

POLITICAL.

——"Great things may yet be done,
If we are men, and faithful to our country."
PAYNE'S BRUTUS.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

ELECTION, THURSDAY, NOV. 11.

The following ticket was formed by the nomination of a single individual in each of the districts. It unites at present, as it will probably continue to do, the friends of Adams and Jackson, in a firm opposition to the usurpation of a minority caucus.

The people's ticket is pledged to do the will of the people; it will give the undivided vote of the state to the candidate who can unite the greatest number against the usurpations of a minority caucus. We believe that candidate to be J. Q. Adams—we are convinced, therefore, that for this reason, if for no other he will receive the vote of North Carolina. We believe him besides more popular in North-Carolina than any other candidate. Our friends who support Gen. Jackson, may some of them think his prospects fairer, and contend that this state will give him her vote; but as our difference arises from different views as to the strength of the candidates, we readily join with them in saying, let there be no strife between brethren.

The times require steadiness, they are so important as to put us on our guard against rash movements and imprudent sallies, when we do move, let us be careful, let us go together, let us keep our ranks close, and our files unbroken, let us, in short, make it our main object to put an end to the abuses of the caucus.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.—Josiah Crudup, *Wake*—John Giles, *Rowan*—Montfort Stokes, *Wilkes*—Peter Forney, *Lincoln*—Robert Love, *Haywood*—Augustin Shepperd, *Stokes*—John M. Morehead, *Guilford*—James Mebane, *Orange*—Walter F. Leake, *Richmond*—Wm. A. Blount, *Beaufort*—Wm S. Blackledge, *Craven*—Wm Martin, *Pasquotank*—Wm. Drew, *Halifax*—Wm B. Lockhart, *Northampton*—Edward B Dudley, *Wilmington*

The following ticket is pledged to support the caucus and its candidate.

CAUCUS TICKET—John Paxton, *Rutherford*—Meshack Franklin, *Surry*—Robert Williamson, *Lincoln*—James Legrand, *Montgomery*—Abraham Philips, *Rockingham*—Alex Gray, *Randolph*—Benj. H. Covington, *Richmond*—Tho. Raffin, *Orange*—Nathaniel Jones, *Wake*—John Hall, *Warren*—George Outlaw, sen. *Bertie*—Cha. E. Johnson, *Chowan*—Tho. W. Blackledge, *Beaufort*—John Owen, *Bladen*—William Blackledge, sen. *Lenoir.*

Electoral Districts.—The following is the order in which the several counties of this state are arranged in districts, for the election of President and Vice-President of the United States:

1st District—The counties of Burke, Buncombe, Rutherford and Haywood.
2d do.—Wilkes, Iredell, Surry and Ashe.
3d do.—Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln.
4th do.—Rowan, Montgomery and Davidson.
5th do.—Rockingham, Stokes & Caswell.
6th do.—Randolph, Guilford and Chatham.
7th do.—Richmond, Anson, Moore, Robeson and Cumberland.
8th do.—Person, Orange and Granville.
9th do.—Wake, Johnston and Wayne.
10th do.—Warren, Franklin, Halifax and Nash.
11th do.—Bertie, Northampton, Hertford and Martin.
12th do.—Pasquotank, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Camden and Currituck.
13th do.—Beaufort, Edgecombe, Pitt, Washington, Tyrrel and Hyde.
14th do.—Craven, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Carteret and Onslow.
15th do.—Bladen, Sampson, Columbus, Duplin, New-Hanover and Brunswick.

The Caucus.—It has been said, and repeated a thousand times, that the caucus on the 14th of February last, was held in conformity to the good old republican mode. We should like to see some man, who had a character to lose, come out, singly, before this nation, and make the assertion. We say *singly*, because there is an infinite difference between the responsibility which is fixed on one individual by his own act, and that which is divided among many.

A caucus, held after caucuses had been denounced by the people in various meetings throughout the United States: a caucus, held by republicans when there was no federal candidate, and, in fact, no federal party, at least none organized: a caucus, held by a *minority* of the party, in the face of a great majority who publicly and solemnly refused to attend: a caucus, held where a large majority of the States were unrepresented, or misrepresented: a caucus, held under these circumstances, so new and unprecedented, is said to be held in conformity to the good old republican mode! No: there is no individual, who has character enough to be known to the nation, who will, singly, take upon himself to vindicate this preposterous position. The good old republican mode, indeed! Surely those who use such language must think that the people of the U. States are easily gulled.—*Nat. Journ.*

MODE OF NOMINATION.

When the people's ticket was [illegible] nomination in the different districts, was thought by some a matter of so consequence that they did not care to sure the mode of its nomination in memories; and hence we find that they now in error in their statements.

Now that the people and the people's ticket are in the ascendant, the opposition think it a matter of more importance. it is a pity they should labor under mistake, in order to refresh their memories we republish the following article from old Western Carolinian which accidentally fell into our hands. If more is required more can be given.

From the Western Carolinian, Feb. 24th, 1824.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Pursuant to public notice given, a numerous and respectable assemblage of the people, from every part of the county of Rowan, and a number from the county of Davidson, took place at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 18th inst. for the purpose of bringing forward a candidate on the People's Ticket. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Col. Jacob Fisher as chairman, and Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. as secretary. After a free and liberal discussion, in which many gentlemen participated, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting esteem Joseph GILES, Esq. a suitable person to be brought forward as a candidate on the People's Ticket for this district; and as such, they recommend him to the freemen of North Carolina.

Resolved, That this meeting disapprove of the practice of caucusing, whether by the members of Congress, or of the State Legislatures.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian.

J. FISHER, *Chairman.*
H. C. JONES, *Secretary.*

[Mr. GILES address[illegible] the chairman and informed him, that he would cheerfully comply with the wishes of the meeting, in support of the People's Ticket: And that of the five gentlemen who are now before the American people as Candidates for President, his *first* choice was JOHN C. CALHOUN and his *second* Gen. ANDR. W JACKSON.]

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of Wake Forest, Wake county, on the 29th May, Mr. [illegible] Barham was called to the chair, and Mr. Sam. Alston appointed secretary. After some conversation and discussion, the following resolutions, &c. were adopted by the meeting.—*Raleigh Star.*

It is the right and duty of the people to consult on public measures; to investigate the conduct of their representatives; to examine the pretensions of those who are candidates for offices of trust; to guard against the usurpation of their just rights by [illegible] men or individuals and to express freely their sentiments on all subjects connected with the liberties and happiness of the nation. Therefore,

Resolved, That ANDREW JACKSON, coming from the ranks of the people, possessing neither power nor patronage, unfettered by caucus engagements looking to the support distinct from the merited favor of his fellow citizens whose whole life has been a course of useful devotion to the public services; whose integrity has ever been above suspicion; and whose talents in all situations have ensured success to the noblest exertions, is, in our opinion, eminently qualified to protect the rights and subserve the interests of the people in the high and responsible office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of our highly esteemed fellow citizen JOSIAH CRUDUP, as elector on the People's Ticket.

Resolved, That his excellency Governor Holmes has our approbation and thanks for his patriotic defence of the just rights of the people against *caucus usurpations*, in his memorable message to the General Assembly of this state at its last session.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be forwarded to the Editors of the two weekly newspapers in Raleigh for publication. JOHN BARHAM, Chairman.

SAM. ALSTON, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The following letter from the patriarch of republicanism, will be read with reverence and with interest. The name of Jefferson had been improperly used by the various partizans of the candidates for the Presidency to aid the cause of their respective favorites; upon hearing this, the venerable Ex-President sent the following letter to a gentleman of the State of New-York, in May 1823.

"Monticello, April [illegible]

"Sir—I must beg to be excused from answering the question proposed to me in your favor of the 11th inst. on the subject of candidates named for the next Presidency. *I lay it down as a law to myself to take no part in that election.* Advice on such an occasion, even were I qualified to give it, would incur a fearful responsibility. I shall be perfectly contented with any choice my fellow-citizens shall make; hoping always it will be of a character friendly to peace, to economy, to the republican principles of our constitution, and to its salutary distribution of power between the two co-ordinate branches of government, foreign and domestic. Accept the assurance of my great respect."

TH. JEFFERSON.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1824.

Ours the wild life in tumult still to range
From toil to rest, and *study every change.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Insurrection in Spain.—Capt. Butler of the ship Thalia, arrived at Philadelphia the 16th, says, that 500 of the banished Constitutionalists who had been secreted along the coast at Tariffa, landed on the 4th of August, and were amicably received and joined by the garrison at that place, and subsequently by a number of the peasantry from the interior.

General O'Donnell who was stationed at Algesiras, sent two companies on the 5th to reconnoitre, who also joined the insurgents. Thirty individuals at Algesiras, suspected of being connected with the captors of Tariffa, were arrested and ordered to Ceuta, but the insurgents fitted out a vessel and recaptured them on their way.

A body of the exiles (about 200 in number) had left Gibraltar on the night of the 7th for the purpose it was said, of making a descent on Malaga. At 12 o'clock P. M. on passing Tariffa, heard a cannonade, which lasted for some time, but from the position of the Constitutionalists had every reason to believe that they had not only kept possession of the town and island, but had made good their footing on the Main.

Yellow Fever.—We are concerned to state, that the yellow fever has broken out at Charleston, and is likely to rage till arrested by the frost. Nine new cases were reported on the 16th inst.

Notwithstanding the unexampled heat of the present season, the country generally has not perhaps been blessed with as good health for many years. The town of Fayetteville which we believe is not peculiarly exposed to contagious diseases, is at this time free from sickness.

The sun after hiding his honest face for 18 days like some bashful boy, again looks out upon us in smiles. But we fear he is too late about it to keep the crops of cotton in countenance. They have suffered seriously from the wet weather.

It is an ill wind, however, which blows nobody any good, or to translate the trite proverb, that is an unlucky event which is of no use to any body, and if old Sol has withheld his usual allowance of sunshine, it has enabled a printer or two to keep cool even in the heat of the Presidential strife and may have saved some from a scorching fever or a chill: at least so hints that sage madam, called contentment.

Extract of a letter from the Post Master at Camden, So. Ca. dated the 20th inst.

"There are two mails from the south, yet due, they cannot pass on account of high waters. By a gentleman who arrived here on horseback last Saturday evening, I understand that the southern mail, which was due here on Friday morning last, was lost in the Congaree river, by the sinking of the flat—one person and one horse drowned. Such a freshet has not been experienced here for 20 years; the planters have lost nearly all their crops; the river commenced falling yesterday, but it is rising again to-day."

Men will wrangle for religion; write for it; fight for it; die for it; any thing but—live for it.

Law Suit.—"When a man *goes to law*, he need never expect to *come back again.*"

FOR THE OBSERVER.

I wonder if Love has the same effect
On other persons that it has on me?
For my part, at the instant I detect
A man in love, I wish to urge a plea
In his behalf; and
With the fair flower which he believes to be
An ornament to his own bosom meant for;
The only one which he would give a cent for:

Provided always, that he does not choose
To fix his rival eyes upon the bud
That strikes my fancy; in that case I'd lose
Much of my charity, as others would,
And 'stead of shedding tears for his woes,
Might wish to shed a little of his blood;
Phlebotomy in such a case (no doubt)
Would be the thing to take his fever out.

JEFFREY GRINDER.

ARRIVED, since our last, Steam Boat Henrietta, with 36 packages Hardware to D. Crane, & co.

12 do. Dry Goods R. Jaffray & co.

Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Rum Oil and Fish. to Hall & Johnson.

Coffee, Cameron & Townes, and Angus Taylor.

Soundry articles of Grocery to others.

Tow Boat Wm. James, 150 Sacks salt, to McNeill & Kirkland.

Iron, E. Stedman & W. Whitehead & Co.

Hides, Cameron & Townes.

Dry Goods to Bradford & Co. and McArn.

Actual Sales at Auction.

Fayetteville, September 22, 1824.

Jamaica Coffee in Hhds at 90 days 19 a 21
Surinam Molasses in Hhds, - 25

MARRIED,

At New-Haven, Con. Edmond B. Vass, Esq. of Virginia, to Miss Charlotte J. Macrae, daughter of Col. C. Macrae, Demarara, now of New Haven.

DIED,

In Raleigh, N. C. on the 11th instant, after an illness of five days only, Mr. STEPHEN HAYWOOD; He was a stedfast and uniform Republican, and an an honest man.

On Wednesday the 15th inst. Mr. F. Haywood, oldest son of the late Stephen Haywood. A young man of great promise and his conduct thus far in life, gave bright assurance that he would have been a valuable member of society. This young gentleman and his father had just returned from a visit to the lower part of this State.

At the Sweet Springs in Virginia, on the 1st instant, Moses Mordecai, Esq. of the vicinity of Raleigh, an eminent lawyer, whose practice was commensurate with his talents.

At the residence of his father in Oxford, Mr. Sebastian Dutton 25, Editor of the New Haven Pilot.

In Duplin county, on the 1st ult. Mr. Jacob Matthews, aged 108. Until a few moments before his death he possessed almost the vigor of youth, his sight was perfect, and he could walk ten or fifteen miles a day.—Seven years ago his wife died aged 100 years. They had been married about eighty years.

In Salisbury, Rowan county, on Wednesday, the 1st inst. after a tedious and protracted illness, Mrs Eunice Taylor, aged upwards of 100 years. She was the oldest inhabitant of the town; and had been a resident of that place as far back as the memories of the oldest citizens extended. She was a remarkably industrious, frugal, and worthy old lady.

At Hillsborough, on Friday the 17th instant, William Frederick Ruffin, aged 16 years, a student in the University of North-Carolina, and brother of Thomas Ruffin, Esq. of Hillsborough, a young gentleman of uncommonly fine promise.

Lately, at Charleston, of the prevailing fever, Mr. Robert B. Edwards, formerly Merchant of this town, where he has left many friends, who will long cherish the memory of his virtues.

In this town, on Thursday last, Mrs. Mary Hart, wife of Mr. Jonathan Hart.

Fellow Citizens of N. Carolina.

GENTLEMEN—I address you as an Elector for the 7th Electoral District, to vote for our next President and Vice President of the United States. The reason which induces me to offer myself a Candidate, is, because the persons already named on the People's Ticket, do not pointedly declare whom they intend to vote for as President. That declaration ought not to be hidden from the people, who should have a free choice on such an important occasion. I expect you all have been acquainted with the abilities and services of Gen. Andrew Jackson: if I am elected, I shall give him my vote as President, and for J. Q. Adams as Vice President.

WILLIAM LORD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1824—381tf.

N. B. Should they be elected to those important offices, I feel assured, our National Capitol will not be destroyed by any foreign enemy, during their term of office. W. L.

NOTICE.

AT the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session of Cumberland County, September Term, 1824, the subscriber obtained letters of Administration on the estate of John M'Iver Jr. dec'd. and hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment, all those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN MURCHISON, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1824—4t84

NOTICE

THE subscriber begs leave of his friends, to return them his thanks, for the continuation of their custom, he feels particularly obliged to those who have been in the habit of supplying his orders, when it was not (as will sometimes be the case) perfectly convenient for him to send the money.—He would take this opportunity, however, to request them, and the public generally, not to deliver any articles for the future on his account, unless on personal application, or by written order.

LUKE BOWEN.

Fayetteville, September 23, 1824—381tf

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY.

FOURTH CLASS

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	$5000	IS	$5000
5	- -	2000	-	10000
6	- -	1000	-	6000
6	- -	500	-	3000
6	- -	340	-	2040
138	- -	50	-	6900
690	- -	10	-	6900
6072	- -	5	-	30360
6924	PRIZES.	17,550 TICKETS.		$70,200
10626	BLANKS.			

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers.

The drawing will take place on *Thursday*, the 25th day of *November*, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

Tickets and Shares may be had on application at the POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, where explanations of this Scheme and Lottery, and information generally, may be had *gratis.*

Whole Ticket $5 00 | Quarters $1 25
Half $2 50 |

Packages of 9 tickets, warranted to draw at least $20, less the 15 per cent., may also be had for 45 dollars.

TAN-YARD, for Sale or Lease.

THE subscriber wishing to close his business in this place, will sell, or lease for any number of years, his Tan-Yard and Plantation. The Tan-yard adjoins this town, and has at this time twenty-nine vats in operation, with sufficient suitable space for sinking any number that may be desired, supplied by a never failing stream of water. The surrounding country abounds in all the variety of oak, which produces the best quality of bark for tanning leather, of which there is a large quantity on the land. Attached to the tan-yard are the necessary buildings for carrying on every branch of the business completely, with a cast-iron bark mill for one horse, which is capable of grinding one cord of bark a day. I will sell along with the tan-yard any quantity of land, from ten to four hundred and eighty acres, forty acres of which are cleared and now in a state of cultivation. The land in point of quality is equal to any upland in this state, and is particularly adapted to the production of corn and cotton.

The above advantages, when combined with the healthiness of the place, must render it a very desirable situation for any person disposed to engage in that line of business. As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the premises, a further description is deemed unnecessary. For terms, which will be very accommodating, apply to the subscriber near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, or to Mr. Neill MacLaurin his agent at this place.

DUNCAN MACLAURIN.

Wadesborough, N. C July 6, 1824.—71-3w1

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

Brig Tryall, Marbury, 18 days from Port-au-Prince with coffee, to William Carpenter. Left August 30. Sept. 5, in Turks Island Passage, spoke an English brig from Jamaica, 11 days out, for Rum Key—the captain stated, that the day he left, seven pirates were to be hung.

Brig Fountain, Hill, from Jamaica, to Dudley & Dickinson.

Schr. Sarah Ann.——. from Swansborough.

Sloop Essex, Rogers, from New York, to Dudley and Dickinson.

CLEARED,

Br. brig Bee, Sawyer, for Demerara by Lazarus and Whitmarsh,

Sloop Essex, Rodgers, for New York, by Dudley and Dickinson.

The British Brig Hebe, Capt. Jones, which sailed from Philadelphia on the 3d inst. in ballast for this Port, went ashore on the 16th near Lockwood's Folly, and is lost. The passengers and crew all saved

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D.	C.	To D.	C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern -	bbl.	7	50	8	00
Brandy, Cogniac, -	gallon.	1	25	1	50
Apple, in dem'd -	do		45		50
Peach, -	do.		50		55
Bacon, - - -	lb.				12½
Beeswax, - -	do.		31		32
Butter, - -	do		10		15
Bagging (abundant) -	yard,		25		9
Coffee, Prime Green, -	lb.		22		23
2d & 3d qual.	do		20		22
Candles, Mould,	do		12		14
Spermaceti,	do				34
Cotton,	do		10		12½
Corn, - -	bushel		45		50
Copperas -	lb.		3½		4
Flax -	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		75		80
Flour, Fine, -	barrel.	4	12½		
Superfine,	do	5			
Fish, Herrings	do	4	00		
Mullet -	do	5	00		
Feathers -	lb.		35		
Gin, Holland, -	gallon,		90	1	25
Country, -	do		43		45
Ginger -	lb		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 fee	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	gror	11		12	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb				
West India,	do				
Iron, - -	100 lb.	4½	00	5	00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3	00		
Flotant	do	3	00		
Lime, - -	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard -	lb.		7		8
Leather, Skirting	do		30		35
Sole	do		28		30
Bridle	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	lb.		7		8
Logwood	100 lb.	3	50		
Molasses, -	gallon,		27		29
Nutmegs -	lb.	2	50	3	00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do		7	7	50
Wrought	do				
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	do		60		65
Shingles	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats, -	bush		25		30
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	18	00	20	00
Linseed	gallon.		80	1	00
Pork -	barrel.	11	00	13	00
Porter London,	dozen,	3	50		
Philadelphia,	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper, -	lb.		24		25
Pimento, -	do		25		26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	do		70		80
New-England,	do		42½		45
Rice, - -	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins -	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags -	lb.		2		6
Shot, - -	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	10	00	10	50
Common,	do		9		9½
Loaf, -	lb.		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.				90
Turks Island, }	do		80		90
St. Ubes, &c. }	do				
Salts, Epsom	lb.		25		30
Glauber	do		6½		
Steel, American	do		8		9
E. Blistered	do		16		17
German	do		17		18
Salt-Petre -	do		12		15
Tallow, -	do		6		7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson, -	do	1	20	1	25
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3		3	75
Manufactured,	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ⅓ x -	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigrs, -	lb.		65		
Wheat, new -	bush.		75		80
Whiskey, -	gallon.		32½		85
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	do		80		

Private Female Academy.

MISS BINGHAM,

GRATEFUL for the liberal patronage she has received from parents and guardians, during the last three years of her school; now has the satisfaction of announcing to the public that the present quarter will terminate on the last day of this month, and the ensuing one will commence on the 1st day of October next. The following branches of education will be taught, viz:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and the Globes, History, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy. Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Drawing, Painting, Painting on Velvet, Lace, Embroidery, Filligree, with all kinds of ornamental needle work.

Miss B. has the pleasure of referring to Dr. Wm. Moffit, to Jas. Seawell and J. D. Eccles, Esq'rs who attended the last semi-annual examination of her pupils.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1824.—8t88

TO RENT.

ON the 1st day of Oct. next, will be rented at public Auction on the premises, the House and Store, with the garden and out buildings, lately occupied by J. J. Diossy, on Hay street, an excellent stand for the retail business, either in the Grocery or Dry Good line.

WILKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1824.—2t82.

A first rate Journeyman Sadler will meet with constant employment this summer, by applying to J. R. CHISHOLM.

Fayetteville, July 28th, 1824.

FOR SALE.

25 Hhds. prime Porto Rico Sugars.
30 Barrels do.
10 do Loaf do.
4 do Lump do.
8 Hhds prime Porto Rico Coffee.
5 Bags St. Domingo do.
25 qr Chests Imperial and Hyson Teas.
10 Hhds prime Molasses.
2 casks Sicily Madeira } WINES.
2 do. Colmanor }
4 do. L P Teneriffe }
30 Pieces 42 inch Bagging.
27 Coils Bale rope.
1 Seroon Flotant Indigo.
7 Boxes No. 8 9 & 10 Whittemores Cotton Cards.
30 do. Goshen Cheese.
10 Crates Wine bottles.
1000 lbs. Bar Lead.
60 Kegs nails assorted sizes.
40 Tons Swedes Iron assorted.
1 Ton Shot, assorted sizes.
1½ Tons Share Moulds
1 do. Castings.
98 Casks Thomastown Lime.
1000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.

By CHARLES T. HAIGH.

Also to rent,

THE Store lately occupied by T. D. Burch, on Person Street.

For terms, apply to C. T. H.

Fayetteville, September 23, 1824—381tf

100 Ps. Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,

Just rec'd by the La Fayette,

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1824—381tf.

150 Sacks Salt.
1 Ton Logwood, by Steam Boat Henrietta.

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

Fayetteville, September 23, 1824—381tf

DANCING SCHOOL.

JOHN LA TASTE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, that his School will commence on Tuesday, the 5th of October.

For terms, apply at his School Room in Maiden Lane.

Fayetteville, September 23, 1824—381tf.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner, late of Raleigh,

HAS removed to Fayetteville, where he intends to make a permanent settlement and carry on the Confectionary business, both Wholesale and Retail, in a respectable style and as extensively as the demand requires. He has on hand, Cordials of all kinds, Sweet Shrubs, Lime Juice, Candies and Sugar Plumbs, Raisins, soft shelled Almonds, Filberts Palm Nuts, English Walnuts, Pound Cakes, Alexandria double Crakers, best Spanish and American Segars, Sponges, a large assortment of Toys, and indeed of almost every thing usually to be met with in a Confectionary.

He manufactures all his confectionary and candies himself, and as he served a regular time at the business in Glasgow, he has no hesitation in warranting his articles to be as good as any of the kind in the United States, his wholesale prices will be perfectly regular, and nearly as low as can be purchased from Philadelphia or N. York. Country and town merchants who have an easy communication with Fayetteville, will no doubt find it their interest to keep their stores supplied with confectionaries and candies, which will be carefully put up and sent, agreeably to order. He has opened in Mr. Hugh Campbell's New Store, formerly occupied by Mr. Brown, on the north side of Person street, a few rods east of the State House, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville for the flattering encouragement he has met with from them so far, and hopes to merit a continuation of their good will and a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, September 25, 1824—3t383

Valuable Lands for Sale.

ON the 15th of October next, at the late dwelling house of Murdoch M'Kinzie, dec. will be sold on a credit of three annual payments, the plantation, on which the said deceased lived, lying on Deep River, in Chatham county, containing about six hundred and seventy acres, with a very fine and commodious Dwelling House, and some superior cotton land yet to clear, and an excellent Spring convenient.

At the same time and place, will be

sold on a credit of nine and twelve months, the plantation now rented to Mrs. Warden, containing about two hundred and fifty acres, lying on Deep River, in Moore county, with two very good Dwelling Houses and Barns, which is an excellent stand for a country store, with excellent Well water.—This place is not more than a mile and a quarter from the above named place, on the road to Fayetteville. HENRY M'KINZIE, Ex'r.

September 20, 1824—3t 383

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Star and Wilmington paper, will give the above advertisement three weeks insertion, and forward their accounts to the Observer Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers at the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Robeson, on the 4th Monday of August, having obtained letters of administration, on the estate of Col. JAMES M'QUEEN, dec'd request all those indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment; and those having any claims against it, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery

ARCHIBALD M'QUEEN, }
DONALD M'QUEEN, } Adm'rs.

Queensdale, 13th Sept. 1824—2t82

Further Notice.

ON Thursday the 21st day of October next, will be sold to the highest bidders at Queensdale, the late residence of the said Col. James McQueen, all the perishable property belonging to his Estate, consisting of Horses, stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Goats, &c. a valuable and extensive Library of Books; Household furniture, farming utensils, &c. A credit of six months will be given to purchasers on all sums above five dollars, and under that sum cash, in hand. Bond with approved security will be required.

ARCHIBALD M'QUEEN, }
DONALD M'QUEEN. } Adm'rs.

Queensdale 13th Sept. 1824—2t82.

Treasury Department,

August 26, 1824.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the proprietors of the Deferred Six per Cent. Stock, that the last payment on account of the Principal and Interest of the said stock, will become due on the first of October next ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid on that day at the Treasury, and at the Loan Offices having such stock standing on their books, to the stockholders or to their attorneys, upon the surrender of the original certificates of said stock.

WM H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

St—383

NATIONAL
Government Journal,

AND

REGISTER OF OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THIS publication which is devoted *exclusively* to the compilation of *Official Documents, State Papers,* &c. is issued once in each week; (or oftener if necessary,) by Peter Force, at the seat of the National Government.

Terms—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The *National Government Journal* will contain—

The Proceedings of Congress at large;
The Laws;
Treaties;
Executive Communications of Congress;
Official Correspondence;
All appointments to Offices, Civil, Military, and Naval;
Promotions and Resignations in the Army and Navy;

And, generally, such other official information, as may, from time to time, be promulgated by the National Government.

It is printed in a convenient form for binding and reference, and to each volume will be added a copious Index.

The first Volume commenced with the last session of Congress; and each future Volume will begin with a session.

The Papers, sent by mail, are packed with the greatest care, in strong wrappers.

A certain *notorious personage* (whose identity is his *veracity*,) having with evil intent spread abroad a report as unfounded as it is unwarrantable "*that I had abandoned the idea of publishing a public journal in this town,*" a regard for my own interest as well as a respect for my friends, has once more constrained me to address them through the medium of a public print. This notice therefore, is to re-assure the subscribers to the contemplated paper that the establishment is in a proper state of forwardness and unless delayed by some unexpected occurrence, the first number of the Fayetteville Weekly Gleaner, will be issued between the 20th of October and 1st of November. The doors of an extensive Reading and News Room, conducted on proper Mercantile principles, will also at that time be thrown open to the public.

B. H. TALBOT.

September 16, 1824.——3t 382.

Contractors Wanted.

THE subscribers will receive proposals in writing, for building a NEW JAIL in Robeson County, until the 8th day of October next, of the following dimensions, viz—

40 feet long and 30 feet wide to be made of Brick two Stories high with a Jailor's and Debtor's room below stairs.

The upper story to contain three apartments, viz. two for criminals, male and female, and one for negroes—the Criminal rooms to be lined with sheet iron.

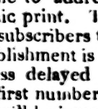
A particular plan of the building will be exhibited on application to either of the subscribers in this place, and those who propose for the undertaking will name two sufficient securities, to be given on the bond for the faithful performance of the work.

NEILL BUIE
RICH'D C. BUNTING.

Lumberton, Sep. 1st, 1824—4t82.

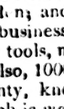
August 31st, 1824.—4t81.

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.



THE subscriber offers 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Carter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.



Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit.

51tf D. W. WILLIAMS.

A comfortable dwelling-house on Green-street to rent. The house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms.

Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Peter Smith dec'd gives notice to all persons having demands against the estate of said Peter Smith, to present them for payment within the time required by the various acts of assembly, in such cases made and provided otherwise they will be barred of recovery. And all persons indebted to said Peter Smith dec'd are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the subscriber. DUNCAN SMITH. Ex'r.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9th 1824—382.

RUNAWAYS.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Cumberland county, N. Carolina, on the 15th day of August, two negroes: Scipio and John, who say they belong to Edward Roberson, of Williamsburg, Virginia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, Jailor,

August 24, 1824—377p.

I intend to leave home for a few weeks, and have given to Robert Strange, Esq. a general power of attorney to transact my business in my absence. THO STRODE.

Fayetteville, July 27, 1824.

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES of Cape-Fear Bank Stock.

Enquire at this Office.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

No lewd or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

TO GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

By Dr. Percival.

We'll search the earth, and search the sea,
To cull a gallant wreath for thee;
And every field for freedom fought,
And every mountain-height where aught
Of liberty can yet be found,
Shall be our blooming harvest-ground.
Laurels in garlands hang upon
Thermopylæ and Marathon;
On Bannockburn the thistle grows,
On Runnymead the wild rose blows;
And on the banks of Boyne, its leaves
Green Erin's shamrock wildly weaves:
In France, in sunny France, we'll get
The Fleur-de lys and mignonette,
From every consecrated spot,
Where lies a martyr'd Huguenot:
And cull even here, from many a field,
And many a rocky height,
Bays, that our vales and mountains yield,
Where men have met to fight
For law, and liberty and life,
And died in Freedom's holy strife;
Below Atlantic seas,—below
The waves of Erie and Champlain,
The sea-grass and the corals grow
In rostral trophies round the slain?
And we can add, to form thy crown,
Some branches worthy thy renown.
Long may the chaplet flourish bright,
And borrow from the Heavens its light
As with a cloud that circles round
A star, when other stars are set,
With glory shall thy brow be bound,
With glory shall thy head be crowned,
With glory starlike cinctured yet
For air, and earth and sky and sea,
Shall yield a glorious wreath to thee.

INTELLIGENCE.

I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,
The whilst his iron did on the anvil cool,
With open mouth swallowing a tailor's news.

Kive Jons.

THE NATIONAL GUEST.

"We bow not the neck, and we bend not the knee.
But our hearts, La Fayette, we surrender to thee."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Fine trait in the character of La Fayette.—Among the just praises which have been bestowed upon this distinguished man, one of the most just and exalting has been overlooked. It is his attachment to regulated liberty—his detestation of anarchy, of unbridled licentiousness—his reverence for constitutional law: He is the only individual who was distinguished in the French revolution to whom this praise is due, a nobler praise than any other which could be bestowed on him; for what is liberty without law? I send you a translation of a very celebrated letter of this illustrious man, which was the immediate occasion of the loss of his popularity, and drew upon him all the subsequent disasters of his life, while it *ought* to have procured for him the everlasting gratitude of the French people, and the high respect of all who rightly understand, and properly value civil liberty. It was written during the predominancy of the Brissotin faction and just as that faction was on its decline, and pure undisguised jacobinism was gaining the ascendancy.—It may be found in the 'Histoire de la Revolution de France par deux amis de la liberte'—a work of the most authentic character, written from year to year as the revolution proceeded, with the approbation or at least without the censure of the various parties which successively tore in pieces that fairest portion of Europe.

La Fayette's letter to the Legislative body at the entrenched Camp of Maubuge, 18th June, 1792.

Gentlemen—At the moment, perhaps, too long deferred, in which I am about to call your attention to the highest public interests, and to point out among our dangers the conduct of a *ministry*, whom I have for a long time censured in my correspondence, I learn that, unmasked in consequence of its own division, it has fallen a sacrifice to its own intrigues. [This was a Brissotin ministry.] It is not enough however, that *this branch* of the government has been delivered from its disastrous influence. The public welfare is in peril—The fate of France depends principally on its representatives. The nation expects from them its security. But in giving them a *constitution*, France has prescribed to them the *only* means by which she can be saved.

Persuaded, gentlemen, that as the rights of man are the law of every constituent assembly, a constitution ought to be the law of the Legislators, which that constitution shall have established, It is to You, that I ought to denounce the too powerful efforts which are making, to induce you to depart from that course which you have promised to pursue.

Nothing shall deter me from the exercise of this right of a freeman, to fulfil this duty of a citizen; neither the momentary errors of opinions when they depart from principles: Nor my respect for the *representatives* of the people, for I respect still more the *people* whose sovereign will it is to have a constitution, nor the benevolence and kindness which you have constantly evinced for myself, for I would *preserve* that as I *obtained* it, by an inflexible love of liberty.

Your situation is difficult—France is menaced from without and agitated within—whilst foreign powers announce the intolerable (inadmissible) project of attacking our national sovereignty, and avow it as a principle! at the same time the enemies of France, its interior enemies, intoxicated with fanaticism and pride, entertain chimerical hopes, and annoy us with their insolent malevolence. You ought, gentlemen to repress them, and you will have the power so to do *only when* you shall become constitutional and just. You wish it, *no doubt;* but cast your eyes upon all that passes within your own body and around you. Can you dissemble, even to yourselves, that a *faction*, (and to avoid all vague denunciations) the *jacobin faction* have caused all these disorders? *It is that which I boldly accuse*—organised like a separate empire in the metropolis, and its affiliated societies, blinded by some ambitious leaders, this sect forms a corporation entirely distinct in the midst of the French people, whose powers it usurps by tyrannizing over its representatives by constituted authorities.

It is in that body, in its public meetings, the *love* of the laws is denounced as aristocracy, and their *breach* as patriotism. There the assassins of Desilles received their triumphs—the crimes of Jordah find panegyrists. There the recital of the massacre which has stained the city of Metz, has been received with *infernal* acclamations! Have they become sacred because the emperor Leopold has pronounced their name? And because it is our highest duty to combat the *foreigners* who mingle in our domestic quarrels, are we at liberty to refrain from *delivering* our country from domestic tyranny.

Of what importance is it, as to the fulfilment of this duty, that strangers have their projects and their connivances and concert with our internal foes? It is I, who denounce to you this sect, [the jacobinical.] I, who, without speaking of my past life, *can reply* to those who suspect my motives. 'Approach, in this moment of awful crisis, when the character of each man must be known, and see which of us, more obstinate in his resistance, will more courageously overcome those obstacles, and those dangers, which traitors to their country conceal, and which true citizens know how to appreciate, and to brave for her."

[Is there a trait in all history of greater boldness, or sublimer devotion? We know of none.]

"And how could I delay longer to fulfil this duty, while every successive day weakens still more the constituted authorities, and substitutes the spirit of party for the will of the people; whilst the audacity of the agitators [the disorganizers] imposes silence on peaceable citizens, throws into retirement useful men, and whilst *devotion* to the *sect or party* stands in the place of public and private virtues, which, in a free country, ought to be the austere [severe or strict] and only means of attaining to public office."

I give only this rich extract from this noble letter, which does the highest credit to La Fayette's purity, and simplicity of purpose, as well as to his sound judgement, fearlessness and eloquence. If the public should feel a desire to see the residue of this excellent letter, which, had it produced its proper effect, would have pared the lives of millions and left the French a free and happy people, I will translate it and send it to you. It is probably new to the greater portion of the citizens of the U. States.

Yours,
A Friend to Regulated Liberty.

LA FAYETTE.

The Committee of the munificent city of New York, who accompanied the General to Boston was furnished with funds to defray all his expences on the road; but were unable to lay out a single cent. *No inn-keepers or toll-gatherers, would accept of any compensation or toll.*

On entering the State House yard, on his arrival in Boston, the General perceived among the crowd who surrounded him the venerable Major Alden, of Duxbury, who was his companion in the war of the revolution. The General instantly advanced to him and embraced him, exclaiming—"*God bless you my dear* Alden—*I am rejoiced to see you.*" The effect of this interview upon the assembled multitude was sensibly felt, but cannot be described.

Boston Cent.

In Congress, 5th September, 1774.

This day the Honorable *Peyton Randolph, Esq.* was duly elected President by the first Congress of the United States under the Confederation.

New York, 5th September, 1774.

This day the *Oliver Ellsworth*, steam boat, arrived from Connecticut, having on board the "*Nation's Guest*," who was welcomed with heart felt cheers by the immense population of the Nation's Emporium.

In the Old World it is usual to celebrate a Jubilee every 50 years, to perpetuate the iron hand of power, and as it is now exactly 50 years since we asserted our rights in the New World, let us have a jubilee to perpetuate civil and religious freedom.

It will be forty-four years on the 16th of next October, since Gen. La Fayette landed in America, on his second visit.

Gen. La Fayette.—We continue our extracts from the Boston papers, giving an account of the movements of La Fayette, as we find that no subject is more interesting to our subscribers. The General has paid more than one well merited compliment to Boston and its inhabitants, and we are happy to find that the *cradle of American independence* has continued to nurse its enthusiasm in the cause of liberty and of liberty's friends. In the delicate and appropriate expression of grateful feelings, Boston has done herself lasting honor, and public sentiment has not been disappointed in what it expected at her hands. The Bridgeport Courier observes that La Fayette, in the course of conversation on the subject of the early interest which he took in the establishment of our country's liberty, stated that his enthusiam in the cause, was first excited by a communication made by the Duke of Gloucester, then in exile on account of his marriage, to a select company, on the subject of America's struggle for independence. This account so very much interested him that he left Metz for Paris, where he became acquainted with Silas Dean, Esq. the first Agent to France, from the American Congress; at this time Dr. Franklin arrived at Paris, and after obtaining the best information concerning the state of this country, his ardent love of liberty determined him to embark his life and fortune to support American freedom.

On the general's return to Boston from his visit to Charleston, he took carriage for South Boston, accompanied by Governor Eustis, Governor Brooks, the Mayor, and others. Passing South Boston, he visited the New-England guards, while on camp duty at Savin Hill, in Dorchester, who were trying their skill at target firing.—The general; we understand, elevated and fired one of the field pieces of the company with so sure an aim, as to pierce the centre of the target at the first trial.

On Saturday last he dined with Governor Brooks, and spent the evening at the Hon. Mr. Lloyd's; and on Sunday attended services in the church in Brattle street, where in 'olden times', he attended the preaching of the eloquent and patriotic Dr. Cooper; after which he visited the Hon. John Adams, at Quincy. On Monday he was expected to review about 5000 troops on Boston Common, and on Tuesday, start for Portsmouth. After his return from Portsmouth, on Thursday afternoon, he was to visit Lexington and Worcester, Tolland, and Hartford, so as to reach this city on the 5th of September.—*Nat. Adv.*

"It is impossible," says a writer in the *New-York Daily Advertiser*, speaking of the progress of L. Fayette, "to travel through the towns of Connecticut and not feel a part of the enthusiasm which pervaded all classes. Even the poor lads who drove the carriages entered fully into the common feeling, and seemed proud of their honors. They wore silk ribbons fastened to the button holes of their waistcoats, by way of distinction; and while waiting to receive their illustrious passengers, usually became persons of no inconsiderable interest and attention with the hundreds who stood around. "Behave now, pretty Charley," said the driver of La Fayette's coach to one of his his horses, "behave pretty, Charley—you are going to carry the greatest man in the world."

While stopping in a country town yesterday, I entered into conversation with one of the citizens of Connecticut, in appearance a very poor man. He seemed agitated, and struggling hard to relieve his mind by conversation—reverting to the conduct of the General during our revolutionary war. He began to praise him, but he could hardly pronounce his name without a sob of gratitude—The tears seemed ready to start, but were repressed by the old soldier's self controul. He changed the subject for a moment, but it would not do—He was thinking of nothing but La Fayette. "I have heard," he remarked, "that the General is poor; but I hope and trust he won't die so.—To sound his feelings a little, I remarked, "there are many poor men who are cared little for—What if the General should come to want, do you think there is any body in Connecticut that would relieve him?"—"Yes, I *know* there is," he exclaimed, "more'n ten thousand on 'em.—As poor as I am, I should love to have him come and live with me all his life—God bless him!"

In giving an account of the reception of La Fayette at Portsmouth, the Journal says, "a large number of strangers and citizens of the town were presented to him. Among them were at least thirty Soldiers of the Revolution, who had come from a great distance for the purpose of meeting him. The sight was very interesting, and we regret that we had no opportunity of learning their names. Gen. La Fayette recognised Gen Smith of Portland, who had served under him three years as a captain of Light Infantry, and expressed the highest pleasure in meeting again his old companion in arms. He took his hand again, and declared himself "very happy.' A Mr. Dow of this neighbourhood, a venerable old man, approached him, and while his eyes overflowed with tears, began to count over his battles and tell what the Gen. had done for him. Our old friend Tho. Harvey, found it difficult to restrain himself. The sight of La Fayette recalled all the scenes of the revolution, and well nigh overcame him.

La Fayette.—The following anecdote of our distinguished guest has been related to us. A gentleman while in conversation with him observed that "he spoke the English language remarkably well.—"And why should I not," replied the general, "being an American just returned from a long visit to Europe."

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

Hear him but reason in divinity,
And, all admiring, with an inward wish
You would desire the king were made a prelate;
Hear him debate of commonwealth affairs,
You would say,—it had been all in all his study:
List his discourse of war, and you shall hear
A fearful battle rendered you in music;
Turn him to any cause of policy,
The Gordian knot of it he will unloose,
Familiar as his garter; that when he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still,
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honeyed sentences.

Henry V.

Rome.—Translation of a letter of great poetical beauty, from the celebrated Scipio;

"Do I implore the Gods' protection to thee my Celonica?—Does the Sun warm all on this earth? All but Scipio, for thou art the sun to his mind. I pray thou art well.

"The day is past, and I am weary; a mournful day for the Carthaginians. The valleys of Numidia are sown, thick as the grains of Egypt, with the mortal remnants of brave men, The warriors' features are fixed in death's eternal quiet. Carthage has fallen under the world's masters. Our legions are the Rocks of Rome. They have battled as they always did and always will—to conquer! Carthage is their own, and the wild frenzy of human folly now rushes through her palaces, her mansions, her dwellings!—Carthage, thy day of splendour recedes into the West! I rest under the folds of my tent, whilst the dim night waves slowly. My body is quiescent, but my mind is with thee. The vigour of this day, glorious to our Rome, subsides with the present hour. Languor sinks upon me and the visions of the mind pass on. Thy eyes watch over me, blessed treasures, which first brought tenderness on earth, concentrated as they are with the power of all Persia's pearls. The curls of thy wandering hair stray upon my broad breast, and the wings of the dove rest upon the rock.

"The Gods are with me, so shall I ere long be with thee. Thou, my heart's own, must abide the course of war. Flutter not thyself with fear; Live for thy Roman, who knows it not.—*Scipio.*"

'Forcing the Eyes to Work at Night even for a few moments after they are tired, will often, put them out of humour for the whole of the following day, and is of all eye spoiling acts the most mischievous;—want of mercy in this respect, *has prematurely ruined the eyes of thousands!*"

Dr. Kitchener.

Kant, the famous metaphysician of Germany, observes—"Perhaps in all human composition, there is no passage of greater sublimity, nor amongst sublime thoughts, any which has been more sublimely expressed, than that which occurs in the inscription upon the Temple of Isis, (the Great Mother—Nature) *I am whatsoever is—whatsoever has been—whatsoever shall be:—and the veil which is over my countenance, no mortal hand has ever raised.*

Education in France.—The peasantry of France are extremely ignorant. Whole villages may be found where no more than 3 or 4 persons can read. Even in the immediate vicinity of Paris there are towns in which not three newspapers are taken, and those not by persons who actually belong to the people.—*N. A. Review.*

White Veils injurious.—White Veils, now so much worn, have a tendency to increase sun burns and freckles, by their increasing the intensity of the sun's light. They are also very injurious to the eyes, and will in a short time, spoil the freshness, and dim the lustre of the most brilliant eyes. Green is the only colour which should be worn as a summer veil.

MORAL.

Quid leges sine moribus
Vanæ proficiant?—Hor. Book iii. 24.

OF MORTALITY.

Think not of death, and you are blest.

The manner in which external force acts upon the body is very little subject to the regulation of the will; no man can at pleasure obtund or invigorate his senses, prolong the agency of any impulse, or continue the presence of any image traced upon the eye, or any sound infused into the ear. *But our ideas are more subjected to choice; we can call them before us, and command their stay,* we can facilitate and promote their recurrence, we can either repress their intrusion, or hasten their retreat. It is therefore the business of wisdom and virtue, to select among numberless objects striving for our notice, such as may enable us to exalt our reason, extend our views, and secure our happiness. But this choice is to be made with very little regard to rareness or frequency; for nothing is valuable merely because it is either rare or common, but because it is adapted to some useful purpose, and enables us to supply some deficiency of our nature.

[Perhaps the course and order, which the thoughts naturally take under the direction of Providence, are such as usually conduce to human happiness; but whether so or not, there is no doubt self collection will increase our joys. The principle is now applied to a single subject—that of death.]

Our departure from this world, is a subject, which arrests the attention of every early in life, but as we advance in years and become familiar with cases of mortality, the idea of death comes to many persons with a diminished force—to others, perhaps with greater energy than is useful. A tendency to either extreme may be corrected by a control of the thoughts. The former may be the most common, but to that we direct our thoughts.

It is, indeed, apparent from the constitution of the world, that *there must be a time for other thoughts;* and a premeditation upon the last hour, however, may become the solitude of a monk, is inconsistent with many duties of social life. *But surely the remembrance of death ought to predominate in our minds, as a constant and settled principle, always operative, though not always perceived,* and our estimation should seldom wander so far from our own condition, as not to be recalled or fixed by sight of an event, which must soon, we know not how soon, happen unto ourselves, and of which, though we cannot appoint the time, we may secure the consequence.

Every instance of death may justly waken our fears and quicken our vigilance, but its frequency so much weakens its effect, that we are seldom alarmed unless some close connection is broken, or some scheme frustrated, or some hope defeated.

Custom so far regulates the sentiments, at least of common minds, that I believe men may be generally observed to grow less tender as they advance in age. He who, when life was new, melted at the loss of every companion, can look in time without concern, upon the grave into which his last friend was thrown, and into which himself is ready to fall; not that he is more willing to die than formerly, but that he is more familiar to the death of others, and therefore is not alarmed so far as to consider how much nearer he approaches to his end. *But this is to submit tamely to the tyranny of accident, and give up our reason to lie useless.* Every funeral may justly be considered as a summons to prepare for that state, into which it shows us that we must some time enter: and the summons is more loud and piercing as the event of which it warns us is at less distance. To neglect at any time preparation for death, is to sleep on our post in a siege, but to omit it in old age, is to sleep at an attack.

It has always appeared to me one of the most striking passages in the vision of Quevedo, which stigmatises those *who complain that they failed of happiness by sudden death.* "How," says he, "can death be sudden to a being who always knew that he must die, and that the time of his death was uncertain?"

Since business and gaiety are always drawing our attention away from a future state, some admonition is frequently necessary to recal it to our minds, and what can more properly renew the impression than the examples of mortality which every day supplies? *The great incentive to virtue is the reflection that we must die;* it will therefore be useful to accustom ourselves whenever we see a funeral, to consider how soon we may be added to the number of those whose probation is past, and whose happiness or misery shall endure for ever.

Rambler, No. 72.

Political maxim.—Inconsistency is the bane of every great and good character. It must proceed from want of judgement or of virtue, and betrays a weak head or a bad heart.

"That will break a proud man's heart which will scarcely break a humble man's sleep," and it is certain that many of the troubles of life affect our peace almost in exact proportion to the degree of our pride or humility.

If you would be known, and not known, *vegetate* in a village; if you would know, and not be known, *live* in a city.—*Lavat.*

"I apprehend," says one "there is not a more miserable; as well as a more useless being, than a young man of fortune, *who has nothing to do, but to do nothing.*

We call that a *contrary wind* which is not favourable to ourselves; forgetting that it is blowing a favourable gale for some body else.